

2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

MONTEZUMA WATER DEPARTMENT

WATER SYSTEM ID: 1930002

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The City of Montezuma Water Department is pleased to report that your community's drinking water has met and exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA during the previous year. This 2018 Water Quality Report provides our customers with detailed accounts of all the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during the previous year. Our employees are committed to providing you with safe and dependable drinking water year round. The following water quality information is for your reference and the City's Water Department looks forward to another year of supplying the citizens of Montezuma with good quality drinking water.

SOURCE OF WATER

The source of the City of Montezuma is a ground water system and draws its drinking water from the Floridian Aquifer System. The City's Water Department utilizes four deep wells, two wells at each Water Plant, to provide the City with clean drinking water. Water Plant No. 1 is located on 316 South Dooly Street and provides the majority of the municipal drinking. Water Plant No. 2 is located at 108 Airport Road and serves the industrial sector and the north end of the City.

TREATMENT PROCESS

Ground water is pumped to water facilities which further treat the water by aeration, sedimentation, filtration and chemical additions. Chemical additions include lime to adjust the pH and to make the water non-corrosive; chlorine to disinfect the water killing any pathogens that may be in the water; fluoride to help prevent tooth decay; polyphosphate to help in the reduction of iron tuberculation in distribution pipes and to sequester metals such as lead and copper from residential plumbing.

WATER CONSERVATION

Water conservation is very important, especially during droughts. You can conserve water and save money by checking for leaks, replacing leaky faucets, and avoid leaving water running in sinks. Also watering grass in the morning or at night, rather than in the middle of the day, will conserve water and allow for greater saturation of the grass and soil. The water we have today is the only water we or our children will ever have, and it is up to us to insure that safe and adequate water will always be available.

HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

"Drinking water including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, other microbial contaminants and potential health effects are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)."

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water, runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

"In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health."

HOW TO READ THE REPORT

WORD, SYMBOL OR NOTE	DEFINITION
Mg/l	Milligrams per liter
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water by EPA.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
AL	Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
PPM	Parts Per Million or Milligrams per liter
Ug/L	Micro Grams Per Liter
>/<	Greater than / Less than
(b)	Water from the treatment plant does not contain lead or copper. However, under EPA test protocol, water is tested at the tap. Tap tests show that where a customer may have lead pipes or lead-soldered copper pipes, the water is not corrosive. This means the amount of lead or copper absorbed by the water is limited to safe levels.
MRDL	MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL
MRDLG	MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL
CFU/100 ml	Colony Forming Unit per 100 milliliters.

DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE TESTED AND DETECTED	UNIT	GOAL MCLG	MAXIMUM MCL ALLOWED	AMOUNT DETECTED	IS IT SAFE OR MEETS STANDARDS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	CFU/100ml	1	1	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment.	Coli forms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. If coli forms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
COPPER	ug/l	1300	AL=1300	3.6 (b)	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their doctor.
LEAD	ug/l	15	AL=15	0.0 (b)	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
NITRATE	PPM	10	AL=10	Not Detected	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use	Infants below the age of six who drink water containing nitrate and nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
NITRITE	PPM	1	AL=10	Not Detected	YES		
CHLORINE	PPM	4	4	0.9	YES	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
FLUORIDE	PPM	4	4	0.7	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum industry. Water additive to promote strong teeth.	Some people who drink water containing Fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gum.

GEORGIA WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN

The City wells do have some susceptibility to pollution of the wells. Some of the potential pollution sources are agriculture, business, industry, fuel storage, hazardous materials, injection and infiltration, point and non point pollution, landfills, mining and construction, sewage and water treatment, transportation, waste disposal sites and other potential sources. A copy of the complete Wellhead Protection Plan can be obtained from the Water Department by calling (478)472-8144.